LIFE QUALITY EVOLUTION

EVOLUȚIA CALITĂȚII VIEȚII

R. GHERMAN[1], ANAMARIA DINCU[1], COSMINA TOADER[1]

[1]University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine Timisoara, Faculty of Agricultural Management, Timisoara, Romania; remusgherman71200@yahoo.com

Abstract: *The debates on life quality arise from antiquity. The appearance of life quality analysis is generated by two reasons. First the observation that economical progress do not lead automatically to general wellness and poverty, a part of population still leaving in bad conditions despite an offer of all kind massive values to use. Secondly the impulse for this kind of researches came from ecology direction, the disturbances suffered by the environment as effect of uncontrolled insensitivity and urbanisation on life quality field. The life quality concept has a evaluative character through its practical finality – those of indicating to people or communities what must be done to improve the life condition..*

Key words: *life quality, wellness, standard of living, durable development, globalization, life quality index, social differences, human capital, subjective indicators, objective indicators.*

INTRODUCTION

Life quality is a term that we frequently meet him in our nowadays. What is considered as a good life or different persons interpret quality life in different ways. Over the time and in different parts of the world people defined their life quality in various manner. In a certain moment, in a certain culture groups and persons analyses the quality in manners specific to their life situations and to their own characteristics.

Many authors consider life quality as a concept that is still in an incipient phase. Life quality field rouses a practical, political interest important in social quality frame and connects sciences.

MATERIAL AND METHOD

Today life quality is understood most frequent as economical efficiency through the excessive consume point of view, of physical beauty and pleasure neglecting the deepest dimensions of existence as person, soul and religion.

There is a pressure on life quality reductive as well as selective on life quality under the action of rich societies.

Presently the researches on life quality represent a preferential activity field that brings together specialists from social sciences field.

An essential problem that appears when life quality is analyzed is the problem of supplying the data on which is made the analysis. The quality of data sources influences very much the analysis quality.

Life quality indicators system is not a static system. It can be improved and adjusted depending on the analysis purpose. A life quality indicators system must accomplish many qualities. It must be complete and active, to reveal the current and ulterior situations and society evolution.

Life quality analysis is important for life monitoring evolution of main social and economical phenomena that characterize a society globally. The evolution analysis of social indicators system and indirectly of life quality represents a basis preoccupation of modern democratically societies. This analysis is needed for identification of changes that appear in time related to main economical and social aspects related to unemployment, population wealth state, professional training level, life satisfaction and subjective part of quality life satisfaction.

There is indicated to take in count the informational and organization requests (economical units, territorial communities, nation) when are elaborated life quality indicators. A life quality indicators system must be operational, complete and the statistics can be supplied easily.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Life quality indicators can serve to find some new social problems, near the old ones and can serve to reset the priorities and social politics objectives being able to prevent the appearance of new social problems.

Social indicators movement, the one that have been the development impulse of evaluation meaning of life quality in 1960's started from the finding that life generally became to hard even if the life standards improved considerable.

Depending on each country development level at national level is followed the obtaining of some institutionalized indicators sets that can be proved periodically.

The indicators system depends also on the countries development level. So while the countries on way to development are focused mainly on poverty indicators in developed countries the attention is pointed towards indicators that express the level and quality of investment in human capital, the environment protection, social protection, free time spending, person safety etc.

In this way the life quality indicators system is not a static one, but it can be improved under the changes of phenomena that appear at a moment in a society or in certain social groups.

In the year 1980 the concept of work development appeared under the program of United Nations for Development.

Presently the work development represents one of the most ambitious and large concept of life quality. This concept underlines the important perspective of trust in institution and in the future and the perception of safety without which the life standards cannot be transformed in stable subjective wellness.

In Romania there were deep changes after the 1989 events, those changes from economical, social, cultural systems having a bad impact very often on people's lives.

In the actual economical and political context and from other nature in European structures integration, Romanians life quality improvement represents a prior objective for reaching a civilization level in accordance with own desires and with European requests.

European Foundation for Life and Work Condition Improvement with centre in Dublin, Ireland, reveals that in material resources field our country is placed at the end of the top list of European Union countries but referring the subjective indicators of life quality it is placed on better positions. There is a strong need for efficient politics and quality jobs, to fight the poverty etc., it is very important to understand that a GDP increase

is not directly converted in life quality improvement. Today the Romania future can be projected only as part of united Europe.

In those conditions the assumptions of life quality improvement can be found in National Strategic Reference Code, paper negotiated with European Commission and that links the national development priorities to those fixed at European level. According to this paper the main directions of improving life quality in Romania are: promoting human capital and development of administrative organization, economical competitive increasing and development of economy sustained by knowledge, transport structure development, environment preservation and its quality improvement, sustaining the territorial balanced development.

In the period 2007-2013 those priorities benefit from a global financial pack around 31 billion euro for eligible projects at suitable level.

There can be underlined two different periods in analysis of Romanians life quality after 1989:

The period 1990-2000 when the economical and social structures suffered deep large and very quickly changes. The life standard of all population decreased considerably, the social inequities multiplied and became deeper. The poverty reached from 4% in 1989 to 20% in 1993 according to World Bank data from 1997. In the year 2000 the poverty reached the level of 35.9% from country population. There was a period of economical stressed decline characterized by considerable reduction of consume for all population. The data prove an increment in time of life, unsatisfied population percent, from 1990 till 1999 the percent dubbed.

After the year 2000 Romania registered an economical increment process, the gross domestic product increased with a 5.6% average at country level.

The absolute poverty rate decreased at 13.8% from population in 2006. Speaking in numbers from appreciatively 8 million persons in poverty in the year 2000 to appreciatively 3 million persons in the year 2006.

Although these facts, in the year 2007 Romania had a absolute poverty rate still very high in European context that can be compared only with some countries from the ex-Soviets Union.

In all this period presented above the support points in Romanian life were the family and the house while the critical elements are health level, incomes, jobs and personal security.

Human Development Index (HDI) is not in accordance with the situation expressed before. Along the period in which the Romanian life quality got worse HDI registered a constant increase (exception the year 1999 through GDP/capita decrement). So HDI increased from 0.759 in 1995 to 0.808 in 2005 placing Romania to the level of the states characterized by a high development of work. But HDI reflects only in a small measure the life quality fields and namely its using in these fields.

CONCLUSIONS

The long transition of Romania after 1989 till present started a series of positive phenomena having the highest point the adhesion to NATO and EU but also negative phenomena that had passed as realising of some radical reforms in social, economical and cultural life of society that are intended to bring the wellness and prosperity so much waited by Romanians.

A study made very soon by the Romanian Academy through Life Quality Research Institute on a 1162 persons lot in the period June 25 – July 10 2010 reveals the fact that life quality in Romania is at the lowest level from 1990 till now. Let see also some numbers:

- 72% from the persons who answered live worse in 2010 as in 2009 reaching a level similar to the one in 1999 as total decline of life quality;
- 31% believe that total incomes of the families do not cover even the necessary;
- 86% are not satisfied by the political life;
- 70% consider that they have a low and very low possibility to find a job;
- 54% have a very bad opinion on health system while 72% consider the retirement system very bad.

REFERENCES

1. **DOROTHEE KOECHLIN DE BIZEMONET** (2007) Calitatea vieţii, alimentaţia şi mediul, Ed. Proeditura Bucureşti.
2. **IOAN MĂRGINEAN** (2008) Calitatea vieţii şi dezvoltarea durabilă, Ed. Expert, Bucureşti.

3. **MIRELA MARIANA NAE** (2009) Dezvoltarea urbană şi calităţii vieţii, Ed. Universitară, Bucureşti.
4. **IOAN MĂRGINEAN, ANA BĂLAŞA** (2005) Calitatea vieţii în România, Ed. Expert, Bucureşti.
5. ***ACADEMIA ROMÂNĂ – Institutul de Cercetare a Calităţii Vieţii – Studii făcute în anul 2010.
6. ***TRIBUNA ECONOMICĂ – Colecţia 2008-2010.